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Summary of transactions in May, 1906.

Vessels dispatched for ports in the United States or the Republic of Panama, 10, of which 8 were fumigated prior to departure. There were inspected 590 members of crews, 339 cabin passengers, and 162 steerage. The effects of persons bound for Ancon, Canal Zone, or for United States ports were inspected and passed or disinfected under my supervision, the effects of those bound for ports between Callao and Ancon being done under supervision of the Peruvian quarantine officers. Certificates of health were issued to 138 persons going to Ancon; 9 persons were vaccinated, and 1 received a certificate of immunity to smallpox. The disinfection of 6 bales of hides for New York was supervised.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera and smallpox—Origin of cholera infection at Manila—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, May 31, as follows:

Week ended May 19, 1906. Quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila, as follows: Smallpox, 3 cases, no deaths; cholera, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

During the same period cholera was reported from the provinces, as follows: Province of Pampanga, 14 cases, 8 deaths; province of Cavite, 2 cases, 2 deaths; total, 16 cases, 10 deaths.

During the week vessels for United States ports were treated, as follows:

On May 15 the British steamship *Triumph*, with 30 crew, was granted a bill of health for Iloilo after the usual inspection.

On May 15 the American steamship *Tremont*, with 142 crew and 56 passengers, bound for Tacoma via China and Japan ports, was granted a bill of health. Baggage and cargo inspected and either disinfected or passed. All persons on board were inspected at the hour of sailing. Cargo certified, 2,054 packages.

Week ended May 26, 1906. Quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila as follows: Smallpox, 2 cases, no deaths; cholera, 1 case, 1 death.

During the week cholera was reported from the provinces as follows: Province of Pampanga, 17 cases, 13 deaths; province of Cavite, 1 case, 1 death; province of Rizal, 5 cases, 4 deaths; total, 23 cases, 18 deaths.

It is believed that the source of the cholera reinfection which occurred in the city of Manila during the past two weeks and which was reported in the regular report for the week ended May 12, 1906, has been definitely traced. It appears that at the Manila and Dagupan railway station a pail system was maintained, the contents of which were dumped, contrary to law, into a near-by canal. It is believed that one of the passengers arriving from a province in which cholera is present used one of the pails at the railroad station and that his dejecta contained cholera spirilla. The first cases that made their appearance occurred among persons who resided on the streets on each side of the canal. A bacteriological examination made of samples of water taken at several places near to the place where the fecal

contents were emptied showed that cholera organisms were undoubtedly present. The persons who contracted cholera in all probability used this canal for washing purposes and thereby indirectly infected their food.

It is furthermore believed that the few cases which occurred in the immediate neighborhood, but not on the streets referred to, can be accounted for by assuming that some Chinese truck gardeners gathered some of the fecal matter in question and used it for sprinkling the vegetables. This latter assumption is strengthened by the fact that a substance which strongly resembled human fecal matter was found in the sprinkling cans of the Chinese gardeners. The nuisance was immediately abated, and after a heavy rain had washed the canal clean no further cases of cholera occurred along the streets in question. The one or two isolated cases which have occurred since in the neighborhood are attributed to vegetable infection.

During the week vessels bound for United States ports were treated as follows:

On May 21 the U. S. army transport *Sheridan*, with 173 crew and 628 passengers, was granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. The crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. Forecastles, hospitals, troop decks, and upper decks fumigated with sulphur and washed down with bichloride solution. All persons on board were inspected immediately prior to the sailing of the vessel.

On May 24 the British steamship *Sutherland*, with 37 crew, hemp laden, was granted a bill of health to San Francisco via Iloilo, after the usual inspection.

On May 26 the British steamship *Sungkiang*, with 67 crew, was granted a supplemental bill of health to Cebu and Iloilo.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Aires.—Month of April, 1906. Estimated population, 1,041,547. Total number of deaths 1,323, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 35, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, smallpox 159, and 174 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Four weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. Measles present.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended June 29, 1906. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Four weeks ended June 28, 1906. Estimated population, 3,814. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Inagua.—Four weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 1,800. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1906. Estimated population, 12,656. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Five weeks ended June 2, 1906. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 194, including enteric fever 1, and 21 from tuberculosis.